

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXI. No. 277

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—CINDERELLA—MRS. SMITH.

CHALKY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—A VARIETY OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, COMEDY BY BALLOON, &c. THE JOLLY CONTRABAND.

BROOKLYN STREET CIRCUS, between Perry and Charles streets.—RIDING, VAULTING, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.—THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS, commencing at 8 o'clock.

MOORELY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—DALLAS, BURLINGAME AND PARSONS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—Lectures with the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope twice daily. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements handed in until half past nine o'clock in the evening will be classified under appropriate headings; but proper classification cannot be assured after that hour.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The steamer *Hibernian*, from Liverpool (after repairs) on the 16th of July, passed Father Point yesterday afternoon, on her voyage to Quebec. Her news is one day later and of a very important character.

It was openly stated in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg that Russia will make known her "declarations" on the Germano-Italian war question, and take "an attitude corresponding with her interests," in case of active intervention by "any" foreign power. The Czar will maintain his neutral position pending such an event.

Nothing further had been heard of the Napoleon armistice negotiations.

The important Russian news despatches from the Moscow *Gazette* and *Imperial* published in the *Herald* last Tuesday are confirmed, by repetition, in the report of the *Hibernian*.

The Prussian and Federal German armies met in battle near Aschaffenburg on the 14th of July, when the Federals were utterly routed.

The city of Vienna was laid completely open to the victors by the defeat of the Federals, and it was expected that they would be at its gates, and perhaps enter, on the 18th of July. The Emperor Francis Joseph announced his intention of treating it as an open city, limiting his military operations to the defence of the line of the Danube.

The London *Times* hopes that the King of Prussia and the Austrian Emperor will meet in treaty outside of Vienna.

The Prussians were marching on Frankfurt, and the Federal troops and members of the Diet had evacuated the place.

The Italian army had entered Padua and Vienna, taking possession of the railroad to Vienna. They thus isolated the Austrians in Vienna, with the exception of those in Venice, and prevented their communicating with or aiding the Austrians in Germany.

The progress of the Atlantic telegraph fleet was very favorable.

Congress opened in London on the 16th of July at 8 1/2% for money. At noon on that day there were no later transactions than those reported by the *Scots*.

The Liverpool cotton market opened with a decided improvement in the demand and firmer tone on the 16th of July, but the prices were not developed at noon when our despatches left.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Ross, the Senator elect from Kansas in place of James H. Lane, deceased, was admitted and took his seat. The House concurrent resolution relating to adjournment was called up, and being amended so as to make Saturday, the 25th, the day of adjournment, was passed by 20 yeas and 13 nays. The Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up. Several amendments of an unimportant character were agreed to, and the bill was passed. The Army bill was called up, and a committee of conference granted to the House.

In the House Messrs. Cooper and Leffwith, members from Tennessee, were sworn in and took their seats. The bill from the Judiciary Committee to restore the possession of lands confiscated by the authority of the States lately in rebellion was passed. It makes it the duty of the President or commanding officer of the military forces stationed within the particular State or district on complaint of any person dispossessed of property for adherence to the cause of the Union to restore him to possession of the same. The bill to amend the Currency act was postponed until Monday next. The Sergeant-at-Arms asked information regarding the date of commencement of pay of the Tennessee members. On motion of Mr. Stevens they are to be paid from the 4th of March, 1865, and mileage. Mr. Stevens stated that he had a substitute for his bill to restore the lately rebellious States; but the arrival of recess hour interrupted him. The report of the Memphis Riots Investigating Committee was presented in the evening session and ordered to be printed.

General Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a lengthy report upon the resolutions regarding the repeal of the neutrality law, referred some time ago to the committee by the House. The report gives a brief review of the several acts passed by Congress relative to the subject since the organization of the government, and especially analyzes the present law, enacted in 1818. It recommends important amendments to the latter or its entire repeal. It winds up with an expression of sympathy towards the Prussians in their struggle for the independence of Teutonia and a declaration that it is really to maintain powerful relations with other nations that the committee recommends the measures reported. The bill, as reported, repeals several of the stringent provisions of the present law and modifies the penalties for its violation. It also provides that the law shall not be construed as to prohibit the sale of vessels, ships or steamers, or munitions of war, the growth or product of this country, to any government or citizen of any government, not at war with the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A severe storm of wind and rain, accompanied by vivid lightning, prevailed yesterday afternoon and evening. All the telegraph lines connecting with Southern cities were prostrated, the transmission of dispatches being considerably delayed thereby. They were not repaired until late in the night.

The cholera is again increasing with the return of warm weather. Sixteen new cases were reported, of which several have been fatal. A very bad state of affairs prevails on Ward's Island. Several persons have died of cholera, and there are now eleven hopeless cases there. It was believed, however, that the epidemic could be controlled. A cholera case has been discovered in the lower part of State Street, and at No. 113 Mulberry street there were four cases of cholera in one room. In Brooklyn the disease also found more victims, eleven cases being reported. On Governor's Island affairs looked promising, no new cases having occurred. The number of burial permits since Sunday last was 420, and the number of fatal cases of cholera twenty, which gives a more favorable report than during the same number of days last week. Six cases, three of which were fatal, were reported in Elizabeth, yesterday. The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, the President in the chair. In consequence of the cases of cholera reported on Ward's Island it was resolved that ten additional physicians be appointed to reside there during the next three months, so that if the epidemic should spread sufficient medical attendance would be in readiness. During the last week 5,319 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden.

The further hearing of the charge against Henry Holmes, alias Hall, of having been in possession of one hundred dollar counterfeit three year compound interest Treasury note, with intent to utter, and also counterfeit plates of the same, was resumed yesterday morning before Commissioner Osborn. Some additional evidence having been given, the case for the prosecution rested. Counsel for the defendant threw out a statement to the

effect that the plates produced should never have been presented in court, inasmuch as there was a promise made by the Treasury Department to the prisoner that they would not. Mr. Courtney, United States District Attorney, said he did not believe any such agreement was ever made, and if it were he was not and would not be a party to it. The examination was again adjourned till to-day.

The operations of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department made another raid upon the counterfeiters of the national securities yesterday, and succeeded in capturing upwards of one hundred thousand dollars' worth of materials. The steel plates, dies and rolls are said to be of the finest workmanship. The parties arrested were sent to Ludlow street jail.

The investigation by a coroner's jury of the cause of the death of Patrick Conway, a sailor, was concluded yesterday, with a verdict that his death was accelerated by cruel treatment at the hands of the mate of the ship *T. J. Southard*. The captain of the ship was exonerated from all blame. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the mate.

The inquest on the body of Cath. Galles, one of the victims of the recent Leonard street boiler explosion, was concluded yesterday afternoon at the City Hospital. The jury in their verdict attributed the explosion and the cause of death to carelessness on the part of the proprietors of the refinery, Messrs. Harris & Co.

A case of conspiracy was before Justice Connelly yesterday, in which the North River Bank swindlers, exposed recently, played a prominent part. The parties were held in \$3,000 bail.

The fine sidewheel steamer *Alabama*, Captain Edmunds, has temporarily taken the place of the *San Salvador*, in the Empire line, and will sail on Saturday next, at three P. M., for Savannah, from pier No. 13 North river.

Four Fenians were discharged from custody at Toronto yesterday. It is probable that several more will soon be released. The Canadian militia, it is officially announced, will be armed with repeating rifles.

The steamer *Wachusett* and the schooner *Pennac* were both sunk off Abascoon Light-house on Saturday by coming in collision. No lives were known to be lost.

The recent riots between whites and blacks, near Drummondville, Va., were originated by white men while searching for a negro who had attempted to kill a white man. The negroes appealed to the civil authorities, but the whites again interposed, swearing that they would kill any negro who attempted to testify. The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau being informed of the state of affairs, advised the negroes to return to their homes, when they were again assaulted. Troops were then dispatched to the scene of action, when the whites had disappeared.

The President's nominations of Lieutenant General Grant to be General, and Vice-Admiral Farragut to be Admiral, were unanimously confirmed in the Senate executive session yesterday, without the usual reference to a committee. Mr. Radcliff's appointment as Postmaster General was also confirmed.

The Maryland Conservative Union Convention assembled at Baltimore yesterday. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the policy of the President and denouncing the radicals.

The second day of the Saratoga races was a grand gala day for the fashionable and sportsmen. The Saratoga cup was won by Kentucky, against Beacon, Delaware and Leatherhills, being a race of two miles and a quarter. The time was 4:04. The third race was won by the bay horse *Arcola*, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:19. The hurdle race was exciting, all the horses falling in their jumps, and one rider being somewhat injured. The bay *Zagzag* was the winner.

The stock market was strong and active yesterday. Governments were dull. Gold closed at 150.

Commercial affairs were substantially the same yesterday as on Monday and Tuesday. Business was moderate and prices generally irregular and to some extent nominal. Cotton was dull and nominal. Coffee was in moderate demand and steady. On Chicago flour declined 10c, a 50c per barrel, with but little doing. Wheat was 2c a 3c lower, with more doing at the close. Corn was active at unchanged rates, while oats were 1c a 2c lower, with an improved demand. Pork opened steady but closed firmer. Beef was unchanged. Lard was dull and heavy. Whiskey was dull and nominal. Freight was quiet and lower.

The infamous and unblushing Corruption of the Present Congress.

The Congressmen assembled at Washington afford us a new and brilliant illustration of the old adage that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. The vote by which these madmen increased their salaries from three thousand to five thousand dollars a year caps the climax of unblushing corruption. The force of total depravity can no further go. This vote shows that the present Congress is lost to all sense of shame and all considerations of decency. The members of the Senate did not dare to put themselves upon the record by the yeas and nays; but that was merely a matter of partisan precaution. As they have suppressed all evidence to the contrary, we are bound to believe that all who were present voted for this infamous resolution, which not only raises the salaries of members of Congress for the future, but has a retrospective bearing, and gives them five thousand instead of three thousand dollars for the session soon about to close.

History may be searched in vain for a parallel to the corruption, extravagance, robbery and profligacy of this Congress. It is a vast job or aggregation of jobs. It is controlled by jobbers, kept in section by jobbers, and every measure that it passes is more or less a job. The Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania, once notorious throughout the country, are perfectly pure and spotless, compared to this Congress. The Common Councilmen of this city, had as their reputation has been, are angels of light and virtue, compared to these Congressmen. They reek with robbery; they seem never surfeited with swindles. Any other nation in the world would be bankrupted by them, and even the United States will be forced into repudiation if these men continue much longer in power. The country is groaning under a great national debt; the people are oppressed by most onerous taxes; defalcations and deficiencies are being discovered in almost every department of the government; the currency is being debased by countless counterfeiters, originating in the Treasury Department itself; millions are stolen from the Treasury every day by Congressional jobs, and yet, adding insult and outrage to all their previous injuries, this Congress has the impudence to increase its salary almost on the very eve of a general election.

And for what is this increased pay demanded? What have the Congressmen done to deserve it? They have kept the Union divided. They have cheated the country out of the legitimate fruits of the recent war. They have made the taxes upon poor men heavier. They have altered the tariff so as to benefit the wealthy manufacturers at the expense of the laboring classes. They have ceaselessly abused the President. They have refused to pass the Bankrupt bill to relieve our merchants. They have crippled our commerce by excluding from our merchant marine all vessels transferred to foreign owners during the war. They have distracted our finances. They have legislated only for officeholders. They have defeated the plan to assist our soldiers by equalizing bounties. They have passed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, giving seven millions of our hard-earned dollars to radical overseers of the negroes. They have put through the disgraceful Montana job, which was vetoed by the President. They have given thirty millions of dollars to those political machines, the national banks. They have debauched the Mississippi and Yazoo levee jobs. They

have endeavored to foist upon us one set of Treasury worms in the Civil Rights bill, and another in the bill establishing a Bureau of Education. They have started a funding scheme, with a big job in its belly. They have taxed every article that we eat, drink, wear, see, feel or hear. They have so tampered with and tinkered the constitution as to almost destroy that charter of our liberties, and have violated its express provisions whenever they found that it obstructed their illegal projects. This is what these Congressmen have done; and for these three thousand dollars a year does not content them. They must have five thousand, and tax the people more grievously to pay it. Was there ever so open an attempt to put a premium upon criminality and bestow a reward upon vice?

In many countries such proceedings as those of the present Congress would be followed by an armed revolution. Here it will cause a revolution also, but in a different way. At the fall elections there will be an uprising of the people that will overwhelm these public plunderers and supply their places with honest men. The political events since the war have fully aroused the masses, and the inequities of this Congress will be the issues at the elections. Nothing can save these Congressmen and the party which upholds them. They must meet their constituents face to face at the polls and receive the popular judgment upon their transgressions. Then let them explain their jobs and their profligacy, if they can. No loud talk about copperheads and sustaining the war will save them now. They will no longer be able to divert public attention from their corruption by shouting themselves hoarse with denouncing traitors and hypocritically praising the patriotic soldiers, in whose company they are not worthy to exist. They must face the issues which they have themselves created. Elected as Union men, they have proved to be the worst disunionists; pledged to economy and reform, they have indulged in the most licentious extravagance. At last, apparently quite desperate of consequences, they vote themselves higher pay, and they decree that this increased salary shall be paid to them from the commencement of the session that has been passed in conducting a series of the most flagrant jobs that have ever disgraced our history. We call upon the people not only to take care of these Congressmen at the coming elections, but to watch how they spend their ill-gotten gains in after-life. They are the grand jobbers of the country. We cannot compare them to any former corruptionists; for they have stolen millions where others have been satisfied with a few thousands. They are not like Judas Iscariot; for he sold himself too cheaply, in the estimation of those worthies. But their names will be remembered like that of Benedict Arnold, who also sacrificed his country to his love of lucre; and their children and their children's children will be ashamed to say that their ancestors belonged to the infamous Thirty-ninth Congress.

A BAD JOB.—Congress raises the compensation of members to five thousand dollars per session, and proposes to lend Mexico thirty millions of dollars, the revenue of that country being collected by French officers to satisfy French claimants.

Congress votes to increase its own salary, but defers the Bankrupt bill, designed to relieve poor debtors.

Triumphant Advance of the Prussians and Italians on Vienna and Venice.

The *Hibernian*, with two days later news, embracing dates to the 18th inst., has arrived off Father Point. Further triumphs have been gained by the Prussians and Italians, which materially alter the military situation in both Venetia and Germany.

Cialdini, in his movement from the Po, met with no opposition, and had occupied Padua and Vicenza. This important success places him between the Quadrilateral and Venice, and, while throwing the Austrian garrisons of Peschiera, Mantua, Legnano and Verona in a state of siege, in which they are cut off from support, at the same time lays open Venice to the combined attack of the Italian army and navy. The immense Austrian force in the Quadrilateral can no longer be drawn upon to man the defenses of Vienna. Those at Venice will be required to hold that point until Napoleon can take possession, if he dares to do so; for its occupation by a heavy Italian force would be dangerous to Vienna itself. The junction of the Prussians and Italians before Vienna, which the Quadrilateral so effectually prevented, will not be a matter of such difficulty with the latter in possession of Venice; and hence it may be concluded that the movement of Cialdini will effect exactly what was intended by it, and keep the Austrians in Venice at the critical moment when they should be at Vienna.

That moment appears to be rapidly approaching. The Prussians, under Prince Frederic Charles, have advanced with wonderful rapidity, and have driven before them to Iglau and Brunn all the Austrian forces of Benedek save those besieged in the fortified towns of Theresienstadt, Josephstadt and Koniggratz. Brunn is about seventy miles from Vienna, and it was anticipated that the Prussians would be before the latter city by the 18th inst. So apparent had the danger to his capital become that the Emperor of Austria had announced to the inhabitants that no attempt would be made to hold it other than by a defence of the line of the Danube. The simultaneous abandonment of Vienna and Venice by the Austrians will in all probability be their next and best move; and this news the next steamer may bring us. With William I. of Prussia in Vienna and Victor Emmanuel in Venice, we may confidently look for that interview between the monarchs which Napoleon signally failed to bring about, and which is promised as the forerunner of peace.

Not less important than these have been the successes of the Prussians in Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt. On the 14th inst. the Prussians, under General Manteuffel, encountered the Federal or German army at Aschaffenburg, and after a sanguinary conflict completely defeated the army and burned the town. This victory crowned with success the flanking movement against Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and the Germans immediately evacuated that position and doubtless Mayence also. The Prussians (under General Frankestein, doubtless) were marching to occupy the German capital. The German Diet was dissolved and the members were to meet at Augsbourg, Bavaria.

But the most important movement affecting

the military situation is that of Russia, in declaring that she should remain neutral in the struggle, and not interfere unless other neutral Powers should do so. Russian sympathy was said to be entirely with the Italians, to the ceasing of Rome, as well as Venetia, to Italy was desired in St. Petersburg. If these statements be true, the game of Napoleon will be blocked. He can hardly afford to engage in the contest if satisfied that Russia will oppose him; and he may be forced by these late declarations of that great Power to remain a quiet spectator of the scene, and even consent to let Venetia slip through his fingers.

A HEAVY JOB.—Congress proposes to aid in constructing levees on the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers at an ultimate cost of fifty millions, and raises the pay of members to five thousand dollars per session.

AN IMMENSE JOB.—Congress grants millions of acres of public lands and binds itself in the sum of nearly sixty millions of dollars to aid in the gigantic job of building the Northern Pacific Railroad, and at the same time raises the pay of members to five thousand dollars per session.

The Public Nuisances and the Elective Judiciary.

Some of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas seem determined to prevent the Board of Health abating the nuisances in this city, or enforcing the laws enacted to protect the health of our citizens. Judge Cardozo has issued a sweeping injunction prohibiting the Board in any manner interfering with or regulating the fat boiling or bone boiling establishments, slaughter houses, or driving cattle through the streets. The complaints against all of these have been strong and numerous during the last two or three years. One of the reasons for the unpopularity of Mayor Gunther was the fact that he sided with those interested in conducting these establishments. The law which passed last winter was enacted in response to public sentiment on that subject. But now that the officials are endeavoring to enforce the law, and thus protect the health of our citizens, we find certain judges throwing obstacles in their way, and thus bidding for the votes of those who are engaged in carrying on the business which the law pronounces injurious to the health of our citizens.

No stronger argument can be offered against the system of electing judges. It furnishes sufficient reasons for its immediate abolition and a return to the system of appointing judges for life or during good behavior. When we find the emine disgraced by a paltry attempt like this to bid for votes, and the public interest made subservient to selfish aims and ambition, we may well consider the dangers of the system. Here we have one judge trying to stop all efforts to stay the ravages of the cholera in this city, already upon us, and another judge in the same court endeavoring to extend his jurisdiction in the same matter to Brooklyn, where the deaths from this disease have already become numerous. Such action in this emergency should lead the officials guilty of it with infamy. All of our citizens who have friends swept off by this pestilence should bear in mind that Judge Cardozo has made every effort in his power to assist the spread of the disease; and when he comes up for re-election, they should remind him, by depositing their ballots against him, that he is responsible for the deaths in their families, and let him rely upon his special friends who have charge of the slaughter houses, bone boiling and fat establishments for re-election. If he professes that class and that business to the health of the city, then he should be forced to look to them for his re-election and votes at the ballot box. In this way Cardozo and his like can be brought to respect the judicial emine which they are supposed to wear, if in no other way. In the meantime his ardent love for nuisances and opposition to the Board of Health bids fair to inflict the city with the spread of the cholera, and to assist it in carrying off thousands in its march. This may be his interpretation of the duties of a judge, but it is not what the people expect from a judicial or any other officer. The tendency of the elective system of the judiciary is clearly contrary to public interests, and we trust that the next State convention will abolish it, and thus relieve us of another nuisance, which, in Judge Cardozo's case, is just as detrimental to the health of our citizens as the slaughter houses and bone boiling establishments are known to be. It will be impossible for the Board of Health to prevent the spread of this scourge, or its ravages as an epidemic, if they are to be interfered with by the judiciary in this way.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS IN CONGRESSIONAL JOBS.—Overburdened as the people are with taxation, it may be interesting for them to know how some of it is raised and how it is squandered by Congress in jobs of various kinds. For example, they goes for the Freedmen's Bureau job..... \$7,000,000 National bank interest job..... 20,000,000 Increased tariff job..... 20,000,000 Increased revenue job..... 8,000,000 Funding debt and gold selling job..... 10,000,000 Education Bureau job..... 4,000,000 Mexican loan job..... 20,000,000 Montana job (retired)..... 20,000,000 Mississippi and Yazoo job..... 50,000,000 Northern Pacific Railroad job..... 60,000,000 Total jobs in Uncle Sam's cash..... \$250,000,000

A FRAUDULENT JOB.—Congress proposed to give twenty millions' worth of valuable mineral lands to the New York and Montana Mining Company, a swindle fortunately detected and smashed by the President, and increases the pay of members to five thousand dollars per session.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN CANADA.—The public need have no further fears about any more difficulties between this country and Canada. General Sherman has been feasted and shown all the secrets of their fortifications, and announces in his speech at Montreal that Canada and the United States are on the most friendly terms. As proof of this he offers his own reception. All danger is, therefore, now over; the country can breathe more freely, and we presume that General Sherman will soon be leading all Canada into the Union, so great is his love for them.

A DOWN EAST FRAUDULENT JOB.—Congress proposes to establish a Bureau of Education, at a cost of five millions per annum, and increases the pay of members to five thousand dollars per session.

Congress votes to pay itself more money for remaining in session to legislate against the people and in favor of radical officeholders.

The Complications of France in the Present War.

By a coincidence which seems to have a peculiar significance precisely the same opinion with regard to Napoleon's policy in the present war and its possible results was expressed at three of the leading points of the world at the same time. The Moscow *Gazette*, speaking in a manner officially, with the voice of Russia, declared that the Czar is adverse to any material change in the balance of power in Europe, and is not content with Prussia and Austria and Italy should become the tools of France. Russia does not choose that Venetia should be quietly disposed of by cession to France, remembering that there is an Italian question yet to be settled, into which the future disposition of Rome and the temporalities of the Pope very prominently enter. In short, Russia recognizes the fact that the French Emperor has gone too far in his plans for redistribution of the continent and his ambitious views in the settlement of the complex political questions out of which this war was created, and desires to check him. The same sentiments were expressed almost at the same time by the London *Times*, speaking for the reasoning portion of the British people, and mayhap for the government. In the columns of the New York *Herald*, where the voice from Russia and from England was since reproduced, the very same views were expressed at the moment that they were enunciated by those two leading powers of Europe.

Is there not something prophetic in this fact? Is not the idea that the future power of Napoleon as a mediator and reconstructor is in the decline, emanating from the three most prominent points of intelligence on the globe, a nothing remarkable? And how do the facts of history, as they stand to-day, sustain this opinion? Russia, which of all the powers of Europe really holds in her hands the balance of power, although quiescent and unobtrusive, will have the German Confederation remodelled as she wishes; that is, she will that Austria shall not be demolished, nor shall Prussia obtain predominance in Germany; but the events of the war in Saxony and Bohemia have almost made the annihilation of Austria a settled question, as far as her controlling influence in Germany is concerned. Russia will probably accept the situation. England, therefore, with her alliance by marriage, by kindred and by religion, with the ruling Power in Germany, will have a friend in Prussia upon whose good faith she may depend in case of an invasion from France—that living terror of John Bull for the last half century—and thus can play her game against the overruling policy of Napoleon with a little more pluck than she has heretofore been able to show. With Northern Germany as an ally she will be able to put on a bold face in her future dealings with France. Russia has her own game to play, and the prize is Constantinople.

When the question of German supremacy is settled, which fast approaches completion in favor of Prussia, and Napoleon is involved in the business of disentangling the web in which are enwrapped Venetia, Austria, the States of the Church, the poor old Pope, the extension of his frontier in the Rhenish provinces, the acquisition of Sardinia, and all the other affairs mixed up in his diplomatically muddled brain, Russia cannot only control the arrangement of united Germany and the balance of power in Central Europe, with all the necessary alliances, but can attend to her own interests in the direction of Constantinople at the same time. Whether these things should come to pass or not—and we presume not to speak with the voice of a prophet—it seems pretty evident that Napoleon has fired his diplomatic needle gun a little too high, and is likely to raise the mark for once.

A CRACKING JOB.—Congress raises the salary of its members to five thousand dollars per session, and compels the government to pay the national banks thirty millions per annum in the shape of interest on government bonds for the privilege of having Treasury notes and legal tenders superseded as currency.

CONGRESSMEN have evidently made up their minds that they will not be re-elected and are stealing all the money they can.

A VERY SERIOUS JOB.—With a revenue of over two hundred millions above what is demanded, Congress plies on taxation by increasing the tariff and internal revenue tax thirty-eight millions, and raises the compensation of members to five thousand dollars per session.

PLAYING SOLDIER.—REPORT IN THE MILITIA SYSTEM ESSENTIAL.—The steamer *Mary Benton*, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, on which the Second Regiment of the New Jersey militia had embarked to proceed to the camp at Long Branch for inspection and review, becoming disabled, was obliged to put in at Elizabethport, N. J. While there a number of the members of the regiment took it into their heads that they had played soldier long enough, and skeddaddled for home. This is a fair sample of the discipline under the militia system throughout the country, and it is a burning disgrace. What is the use of keeping up the militia system, at a great expense, so long as such loose discipline is practiced? The militia regiments are supposed to be organized for the purpose of rendering assistance in time of need; but, as it is now conducted, the moment that their services are required they skeddaddle under some excuse or other. A radical reform is necessary, and the sooner it is brought about the better. The drill and discipline of these regiments should be as effective and strict as in the case of the regulars in the army. This is the only way that they can be of any public service. This playing at soldier, without any regard to rules of this kind, is only trifling with the men and the interest of the public. When a militia regiment is out on parade, to drill, or on an excursion, all the rules applicable to the regulars of the army should be rigidly enforced, and the men thus prepared for service in the case of an emergency for which they are organized to take part in. If this is not done, then, at the first appearance of danger there will be a stampede and a disgraceful rout. Unless discipline is enforced, the sooner our militia regiments are disbanded the better.

CONGRESS, having robbed the public Treasury in every other way, now makes a direct grab at the greenbacks by an increase of salaries.

A CHARITY JOB.—Congress raises the salary of its members to five thousand dollars per session, and gives seven millions in one lump for another great charity lumbing called the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE RADICALS AND JEFF DAVIS.—The majority of the Judiciary Committee of Congress and the radicals in that body seem determined to force a sympathy among our people for Jeff Davis. When that ex-Confederate official was first arrested none were found so low as to feel sympathy for him. But a system of suborning witnesses was resorted to by the detectives under the War Department, and has since been taken up by the radicals of the Judiciary Committee, for the purpose of forcing his trial by a military commission. The moment that a portion of this evidence against Davis, purporting to implicate him in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, is shown to be false by the evidence of two of the parties who swore to it in the first place, then we find a desperate effort to prevent the fact coming before the public, fearing that if it is published they will be deprived of all excuse for an arbitrary and unconstitutional trial of the rebel chief. The attempt to prevent the minority of the committee from examining the testimony is sufficient proof under the circumstances that they believe the evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice to be false and manufactured for the occasion. Were they satisfied of its truth and correctness, instead of trying to conceal it, they would be too anxious to spread it before the public to justify them in their demands for a trial by military commission. Two of the witnesses have sworn that they were paid by an official to swear against Davis, and that the others, they knew, were also paid; and they give circumstances to sustain this assertion. That the committee have this fact in evidence before them is shown by Mr. Boutwell's statement in debate, when he offered as an excuse for refusing to permit the minority of the committee to examine the evidence, that a portion of it had already found its way into the New York *Herald*, thus attesting the correctness of our report in regard to the testimony before them.

The committee have thus destroyed their own argument in favor of a trial by commission, and any effort in that direction now will only create sympathy in the public mind for Jeff Davis, and tend to place him before the world in the light of a martyr. Unless the committee can furnish evidence strong enough to disprove that which has already been published and acknowledged by them to be correct, then the sooner they abandon the effort for forcing a military trial, the better it will be for their own reputation and the public service. Suborning witnesses and paying them to manufacture evidence for or against the guilt of any man might have been appropriate during the dark ages in Europe, or under the rule of the Jacobins in France, but it will never go down in this age or in this country. Its only effect will be to bring odium upon those who attempt it. The sooner the radicals and the Judiciary Committee clear their skirts of such proceedings, the better it will be for themselves, their party and Congress. They will find when they come to return to their constituents that they have a large enough load to carry without adding to it the endorsement of the War Department's scheme of suborning witnesses to prove the guilt of any man.

A PERSONAL JOB.—Congress demands re-tranchment in the departments, and raises the compensation of members to five thousand dollars per session.

Congress deprives the poor soldiers of an equalization of bounties, but increases the pay of its members.

A CONSTITUTIONAL JOB.—Congress cuts off the bounty to poor soldiers, raises the salary of members to five thousand dollars per session, and squanders over two hundred and fifty millions uselessly.

Congress votes to increase its pay for protecting British commerce by preventing our vessels sold during the rebellion from coming back under our flag.

A SLT JOB.—Congress proposes to fund the national debt and sell surplus gold, allowing a percentage for the business to outsiders, and raises the pay of members to five thousand dollars.

Congress means to cut off the salary of Minister Harvey, because he wrote a private letter in defence of the President, but increases its own salary, earned only by abusing the President.

Congress is going to pay itself a higher salary for keeping the Union dissolved.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARMED SALE OF ORAL.—Thirty thousand tons of steam coal were sold yesterday under the direction of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at the new salesroom, No. 25 Exchange place, 9,000 tons of lump sold for \$5 1/2 per ton, being an increase of 12 1/2%; as compared with the price brought in June last, 6,000 tons of steamer brought \$5 1/2 per ton, being a decrease of 15c; 5,000 tons of grate coal sold at \$4 1/2 per ton, being a fall of 25c; a cargo brought \$6 1/2 per ton, being a decline of 25c; a cargo sold at \$7 1/2 per ton, being an increase of 15c; a cargo brought \$8 1/2 per ton, being a falling of 2 1/2%.

SALE OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.—The International Hotel on the corner of Franklin street and Broadway, was sold last Monday by its former proprietor, Mr. John Taylor to the Merchants' Union Express Company of this city, for the sum of \$450,000. This hotel was built thirteen years ago by Mr. Taylor, at a cost of \$250,000. The building is six stories high, 50 feet by 150, the lot being 40 feet wide. The express company will take possession of the property on the 8th of next month.

FRANCE UPON THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WHISKY.—The proprietors of one of the concerns caught in the illicit manufacture of whiskey have paid the fine of \$2,000, together with the amount of duty—\$2,000—due upon the liquor found on the premises. In this case the informer received \$15,000 as his share of the government reward. The original concern caught paid a fine of \$250 and an equal amount as duty.

CORRECTION GOODS.—The steamer *J. N. Everman*, of Philadelphia, now lying at pier 21 North river, was reported yesterday morning as loading with arms and cartridges, and was seized by the revenue cutters. The arms taken on board were taken with the ordinary Customs House permit for a market. The vessel is bound for Texas, and the reports circulated are attributed to unfriendly feelings against the owners of the vessel.

THEFTS ON HUDSON.—Captain Hart and Roudman Kelly, of the Harbor police, yesterday arrested William